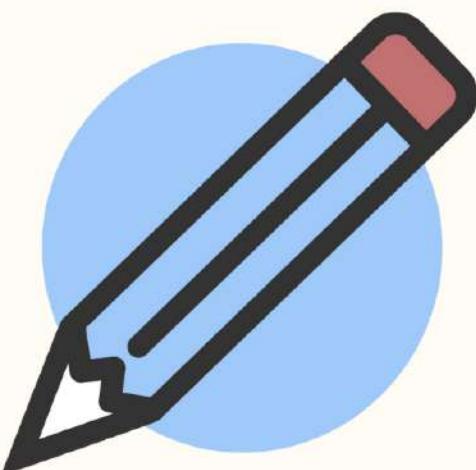




ACADEMISTS SCIENTIFIC TERMS



Following is a brief glossary of some famous linguistic terms. Try to find their equivalents in Arabic. Having done this, translate the whole definition:

AFFIX: A morphological element added to a word as a bound morpheme

اللُّغَاتِ الْأَنْتَارِيَّةِ الْأَنْتَارِيَّةِ
APPLIED LINGUISTICS: An area of inquiry which
seeks to establish the relevance of theoretical studies of
language to everyday problems in which language is
implicated

✗ ALLOPHONE: The version of phoneme as actually
realized phonetically in speech

نحو و لغات
COMPETENCE: Knowledge of the grammar of language as a formal abstraction and distinct from the behaviour of actual use

مُعْتَدِلٌ لِغَاتٍ وَ لَغَاتٍ مُعْتَدِلٌ

CONSTITUENT: A unit of grammatical structure, e.g. the sentence My friend passed away. (first constituent: noun phrase (my friend), second constituent: verb phrase: passed away)

دياクロنيك
DIACHRONIC: Concerned with the process of language development over time

المعنى المركب

DUALITY: The way meaningless elements of language at one level (sounds and letters) combine to form meaningful units (words) at another level

الخريطة التي يسرّها خلاصها جمّع عناصر لغة لا يُدركها
وقد اتّه بها مني منذ أسلوب حكمه الشّرقي

ادارة الكتابة اللغة

LAD (Language Acquisition Device) : The innate
mental mechanism designed uniquely for the acquisition of
language

الخطوة الأولى في إلقاء اللوم على
مسؤلية الأداء في اللغة

اللغة
INFLECTION : The morphological process which
adjusts words by grammatical modification.

In the sentence "George played with his toys" played is
inflected for past tense and toys for plural

الخطوة الثانية في إلقاء اللوم على
اللغة في الفشل في

LANGUE : The abstract linguistics system which is
common social knowledge and which underlies individual
uses of language

✗ PAROLE: The actual behaviour of individual language users, as distinct from the abstract language system

PERFORMANCE: The actual language behaviour as distinct from the knowledge that underlies it

PITCH: Voice level produced by varying tension in the vocal cords.

PROPOSITION: What is talked about in an utterance.
That part of the speech act which has to do with reference

✗ SYNCHRONIC: Concerned with the state of language at any one time.

STRESS: The prominence given to certain sounds in speech

الإيقاع في النطق

SOCIOLINGUISTICS: The study of language and society: how social factors influence the structure and use of a language

دراسة لغة المasyarakat
كلمات مفيدة

CLT: Communicative language teaching

المهارة في دراسة اللغة كل الكلمات
CALP: Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency

اللغة لا تعلمها اللغة
EFL: English as a foreign language

STRESS: The prominence given to certain sounds in speech

اللغة الاجتماعية
SOCIOLINGUISTICS: The study of language and society: how social factors influence the structure and use of a language

تدريس اللغة المترابطة
CLT: Communicative language teaching

المهارة في دراسة اللغة كلغة اكاديمية
CALP: Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency

اللغة الا لغة اجنبية
EFL: English as a foreign language

اللغة الإنجليزية ثانية
ESL: English as a second language

اللغة الإنجليزية تطوير
ELD: English Language Development

الغة الإنجليزية لغة متخصصة
ESP: English for specific purposes

اللغة الأولى
L1: First language

اللغة الثانية
L2: Second language

المقياسات التقييمية
LAS: Language assessment scales

LEP: Limited English Proficient Students

الطلاب الذين يتقنون اللغة بحدود

SLA: Second language acquisition

الذين يتقنون اللغة الثانية

FLA: First language acquisition

الذين يتقنون لغتهم الأم

TESOL: Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages

معلمو اللغة الإنجليزية للأفراد من الأعماق

TOKEN: A particular example of a general type

أمثلة محددة / فردية

TURN-TAKING: The exchange of speaker role in verbal interaction

تبادل أدوار المتكلم في التفاعل اللفظي

الغرامر العامة UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR (UG): General abstract

properties, or parameters of language as a whole which are claimed to be universal and innate

ـ مفهوم الـ UGـ Universal Grammar

ـ الـ L2 learner's cognitive strategies

Cognitive strategies: these involve specific conscious ways of tackling L2 learning.

ـ Cognitive style: a person's typical ways of thinking, seen as a continuum between field-dependent (FD) cognitive style, in which thinking relates to context, and field-independent (FI) style, in which it is independent of context

ـ Comprehensible Input: Input + 1/Zone of Proximal Development- Input/instruction that is just above the students abilities. Instruction that is embedded in a meaningful context.

modified (paraphrasing, repetition), collaborative/ interactive and multimodal.

Critical period hypothesis (CPH): the claim that human beings are only capable of learning language between the age of 2 years and the early teens

الاتجاه على منحة الم-period قادر على تعلم اللغة بين سن الثانية والرابعة

الدافع المادي
Instrumental motivation: learning the language for a career goal or other practical reason.

الاتجاه على منحة الم-period قادر على تعلم اللغة من أجل مهنة أو مصلحة أخرى

الدافع الاجتماعي
Integrative motivation: learning the language in order to take part in the culture of its people

الاتجاه على منحة الم-period قادر على تعلم اللغة من أجل التكامل في ثقافة الناس الذين يعيشون في بلد لغتهم

Learning strategies
learning or using the second language that affects learning
whether cognitive, or metacognitive

- ✗ Metacognitive strategies: learning strategies involve planning and directing learning at a general level

Multi-competence: the knowledge of more than one language in the same mind

- ✗ Teachability hypothesis: an L2 structure can be learnt from instruction only if the learner's interlanguage is close to the point when this structure is acquired in the natural setting

الغرامر العالمي
UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR (UG): General abstract properties, or parameters of language as a whole which are claimed to be universal and innate

تقنيات الوعي المعرفية
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الاجعل من ذاتك قادرة على التعلم

لما في الماء

Instrumental motivation: learning the language for a career goal or other practical reason.

تعلم اللغة سبباً لتحقيق目

لما في الماء

Integrative motivation: learning the language in order to take part in the culture of its people

تعلم اللغة سبباً لتجoin ثقافة الناس
الذين يملكون هذه اللغة

Learning strategies
learning or using the second language that affects learning
~~beyond~~
whether cognitive, or metacognitive

~~Planning and selecting
monitoring and evaluating~~

- ✗ Metacognitive strategies: learning strategies involve planning and directing learning at a general level

Multi-competence: the knowledge of more than one language in the same mind

~~Interlanguage / second language
as a tool~~

- ✗ Teachability hypothesis: an L2 structure can be learnt from instruction only if the learner's interlanguage is close to the point when this structure is acquired in the natural setting

← What is Linguistics?

In its broadest sense, Linguistics is the study of human language: how it is structured, how it is used to represent meaning, how it is used to communicate ideas, how it is formed, how it is decoded. Linguistics tries to look for commonality across all human languages, and shouldn't be confused with 'Language Teaching' which aims to teach a single language. It is confusing that an expert in languages is called a 'linguist', since it leaves no name for an expert in Linguistics - maybe he should be called a 'linguistician'!

Contemporary Linguistics is divided into sub fields of
study; some of these are:

علم اللغات والاتصالات

(2) علم الصرف / علم تركيب الجمل / Arabic Syntax

The study of the grammatical form of sentences: what makes the sentence "he gave the book to Mary" have the form of a typical English sentence, while the sentence "gave he book the Mary to" does not?

Semantics

The study of the meaning of sentences: in the sentence "he gave the book to Mary" what was happening? who was doing the giving? who was doing the receiving?

(4)

Pragmatics

The study of how sentences are used to communicate: what are the rules of discourse that mean we can follow each

other's conversations; why when someone asks you "Can you tell me the time?" you do not answer "yes" or "no".

(5)

علم الصرف

Morphology

كيف —

The study of the form of words: how groups of words share related meanings through regular patterning: what links "like", "likes", "liked", "likeness", "likely", "likelihood"?

كيف تعلق مجموعة من الكلمات في معنى ...
مثل ماضي نصفي ...
علم الأصوات / الصوتية

(6) Phonology

The study of the pronunciation of words and sentences: what basic sounds are used by a language, what regular patterning occurs in words; why does the sound used at the end of the word "sing" not occur at the beginning of a word?

دراسة لمعظ الكلمات داخل
والا صورات الا سماعية

(7)

علم الصوت
Phonetics

The study of the production of speech by the human vocal mechanisms: how are sounds made, how do speakers of different accents differ. See 'What is Phonetics?' below.

(8)

علم اللسان
Psycholinguistics

The study of the mental processes by which sentences are constructed and decoded by human beings.

(9)

علم اللغة لا اجتماعي
Sociolinguistics

The study of how language variation is related to its use in society to form groups of geographical region, economic class or ethnicity.

(10)

علم اللغة الحاسوبية

Computational linguistics

The study of how computers can be used to analyse and generate sentences.

Other areas include the history of linguistics and the application of linguistic theory in language teaching.

(11)

علم المسحات

What is Audiology?

Audiology is a clinical field concerned with hearing impairment. Audiologists are involved in the screening, assessment and diagnosis of hearing disorder, and in the provision of hearing aids and other aspects of rehabilitation.

نهاية